

THE 1888 RECORD!

We, the undersigned Advertising Agents, have examined the Circulation and Press Room Reports of THE WORLD, and also the amounts of Paper furnished it by various paper manufacturers, and find that the

Average No. of WORLDS Printed Daily from Jan. 1, 1888, to date is as stated, viz:

288,970 COPIES.

(Signed)

Geo. F. Rowell & Co., DANCY & Co.,

J. H. BATES, GOODRICH & HULL,

R. H. BUCKINGHAM, JNO. F. PHILLIPS & Co.,

M. H. BUCKINGHAM, A. A. ANDERSON.

Circulation Books Always Open.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE.

The new Emperor of Germany comes to the throne burdened with suspicious and beliefs that he meditates a reactionary and warlike policy.

Some bombastic speeches made in the past give color to these fears. But WILLIAM II. is entitled to the suspended judgment and the fair chance that should be accorded to all men coming into high positions.

Responsibility soars and steadies men. The hot-headed son of a Crown Prince is one thing. An Emperor is quite another. The Conservative party is powerful in Germany. Bismarck's iron hand still wears the velvet glove. With all his courage, the Prince does not want to provoke either foreign war or a Socialist uprising.

Give the young Emperor a chance.

PARK EXTENSION.

Mayor Hewitt is entitled to high praise for the interest he has taken in securing an extension of the East River Park along Eighty-sixth street.

The Board of Street Opening voted in favor of the purchase recommended by the Mayor, and the dwellers in the crowded residential portion of the city in that neighborhood will get a much-needed addition to their "breathing room."

One good turn deserves another. When the bill passed last year to open small parks in place of pestilential tenement-houses in the lower part of the city to be carried into effect? No public benefactor is so much needed as this.

HELP THE YOUNG WOMEN.

No association of its size does more good in this city than the Young Women's Christian Association.

It ought to have ten times its present membership and tenfold its present income.

If there is any class in the metropolis that needs a helping hand and the benefits of association for mutual aid and protection, it is the self-supporting young women.

Every religion ought to furnish eyes to watch, hands to help, tongues to counsel, and feet to serve the young and inexperienced girls who are cast into the sharp competitions and thick temptations of a great city.

A NOISELESS PAYMENT.

That quiet little job to secure a noiseless pavement in front of a club-house on Thirty-third street gives a hint to the public.

If any cross street can have this luxury, why not others? The infernal roar of the stone-block pavement is one of the greatest drawbacks to a tolerable life in the city, especially in the summer, when the windows must be open. Except on streets where there is heavy carting a smooth pavement ought to be possible.

The poor are not provided with what CHARLES LAMB whimsically wished for—earrings to shut out the noise. Pass around the luxury of noiseless pavements.

The Board of Electrical Control has hired an expert to do regularly the work which THE WORLD recently did for the public good. He will inspect the wires and forbid their use when found dangerous to life or property. Where subways are completed the wires must go underground. It begins to look as though the "clamor of the press" had been heard and heeded.

The jocosely friend who, during the blizzard last winter, greeted acquaintances with the query: "Is this cold enough for you?" turns up again now with "warm" substituted for cold. Drowning is too good for him.

The stock operator who can't go to a pleasure resort without having a telegraph wire strung after him may be described as a confirmed inebriate.

It looks BLAINEISH at Chicago.

Niagara Falls by the Sea.

A large working model of Niagara Falls, with all the wealth of natural scenery reproduced by the brush, and with thousands of gallons of real falling water per minute in an exhibition in the Sea Beach Exposition Palace at Coney Island.

It is one of the most unique and beautiful combinations of art and mechanism ever exhibited, and is bound to attract thousands of visitors.

Information Wanted.

The railroad articles in Scribner do not tell us how to account for the ignorance of railroad engineers as to the time of the arrival and departure of trains.

THE SHORTSTOP.

Some Valuable Pointers About His Playing.

BY JOHN M. WARD.

(From His New Book on Baseball, Published by Special Arrangement.)

(CONCLUSION.)

Another instance in which he may take the base is when there are runners on first and third and the runner on first starts for second. One way of making this play was described in speaking of "The Second Baseman," but it is believed that it may be much better done with the assistance of the shortstop. With runners on first and third, the catcher signals whether he will make a long or short throw towards second. When the runner on first starts down, the second baseman runs inside the diamond to a point in line with the base, and the shortstop goes to the base. If the throw is long the shortstop receives the ball and touches the runner, or returns it quickly to the plate if the runner on third starts in. If the throw is short the second baseman receives the ball and returns it to the catcher; or, if the runner on third does not start home, the baseman may still have time to turn and toss the ball to the shortstop to catch the runner from first. In deciding to give the signal for a short or long throw, the catcher is guided by the circumstances of the case and the situation of the game. If one runner is going to materially affect the result of the game, the throw will be short, so that the ball may be surely returned to the catcher before the runner from third scores. If the run is not vital, the throw may be long, and the runner on third may be caught before he can reach home. The success of the play lies in the fact that the runner on third can never tell, until too late, whether the play is to be short or long. The play was first made in this way by Gerhardt and myself in 1886, and during the past two seasons it has been tried in the New York team many times with the best results. Each player must, however, understand his part and all work together. In a recent game against Philadelphia, on the Polo Grounds, Crane, who had never taken part in the play before, gave Fogarty the ball within reach and he hit it through the shortstop position, left unguarded by my having gone to cover second base.

On all hits to left and left centre fields the shortstop should take second, allowing the baseman to back up the throw, and on all hits to right and right centre the baseman will take the base and the shortstop attend to the backing up.

In fielding ground hits the shortstop should observe the general principles for such plays. He should if possible get directly and squarely in front of every hit, making his feet, legs and body assist in stopping the ball, in case it gets through his hands. If the ball comes on a "short bound," he should not push the ball forward to meet it, but, having reached forward, "give" with the ball by drawing back the hands in the direction the ball should bound. In this way if the ball does not strike the hands fairly, its force will at least be lessened, so that it will fall to the ground within reach of the player; whereas, if he pushes his hands forward and the ball does not strike fairly, it will be driven too far away.

He should meet every hit as quickly as possible, so that if fumbled he may still have time to recover the ball and make the play. In running in to meet the ball he must not forget the importance of steadiness, and to this end should get himself in proper form just before the ball reaches him. What is meant by "good form" may be seen by the above cut. The feet, legs, hands, arms and body are all made to assist in presenting an impassable front to the ball.

If baseball diamonds were perfectly true the bound of the ball might be calculated with mathematical precision, but unfortunately they are not and these precautions become necessary.

There should be an understanding between the shortstop and third baseman that the latter is to take all slow hits towards short, and as many hard hits as he can fairly and safely field. The effect of the baseman's covering ground in this way is to allow the shortstop to play a deeper field and further towards second base. Some players do not like the idea of another fielder taking hits which seem more properly to belong to themselves, but this is the correct way for a shortstop and third baseman to work, and between two men, playing only for the team's success, there will never be any dispute.

It is always best, when possible, to use both hands to stop or catch a ball, but sometimes a hit is so far to either side or so high that it can only be reached with one hand. Therefore, a shortstop should practise one-hand play so that he may be able to use it when the emergency requires. He should never attempt it at any other time.

Having secured a batted ball he should throw it at once, waiting only long enough to regain his balance and make sure of his aim. The practice of holding the ball for a moment and looking at the runner, whether done to demonstrate the fielder's perfect sang froid or to make a swift and pretty throw for the benefit of the grand stand, is altogether wrong. Generally the throw will be first, though sometimes there will be an opportunity to put out another runner, in which case it will be to some other base. In throwing to second or third, if he is near the base he should pass the ball to the baseman by an easy, underhand toss. It is a difficult play to catch a thrown ball when the thrower is quite near; besides, in making double plays by way of second base, any time lost in tossing the ball will be more than regained by the quicker handling, and there is the additional inducement of safety.

In making double plays to second it is almost always better to pass the ball to the baseman and allow him to throw to first than for the shortstop to attempt to make the play alone. In 1882, a couple of weeks before the

season closed, the Providence Club reached Chicago with the pennant all but won; one game from Chicago would have made it sure. In about the sixth inning of the last game, with the score four to two in our favor, the first two Chicago batters reached their bases. Kelly then hit to George Wright at short, who passed the ball to Farrell, retiring the runner from first, but Jack threw a little high to Start and missed the double. With runners on first and third, the next man, Anson, hit hard to Wright, so that he had plenty of time again for a double. But, this time, instead of passing the ball to Farrell, as before, George attempted to make the play alone. He touched second, but by the time he was ready to throw, Kelly came against him, and the result was a wild throw, and, to complete the disaster, the ball rolled through a small opening under a gate, and both runners scored. We were beaten finally, six to five, and lost the championship. It should be added that the game would have been won again in the eighth inning but for the unpardonable stupidity of one of the Providence base-runners.

By far the most difficult catch on a ball field is that of a ball hit high to the infield, because of the great "twist" to the ball. The slightest failure to get the ball fairly in the hands will result in a miss, and yet this is always greeted by derisive howls from certain among the spectators. There are various styles of catching these hits, but the position of the hands shown in the accompanying cut is believed to be the best.

The hands should be reached well up to meet the ball and then brought down easily in the line of its course. If the hands and arms are held stiff the ball will rebound from them as though it had struck a stone. The use of a glove on one hand may be found helpful in counteracting the effect of the twist. The shortstop is expected to try

A HIGH BALL.

for all such hits falling in his own position, and also all falling back of the third baseman and in short left field.

With runners on bases, a double play may sometimes be made by a shortstop and a first baseman. In order that the ball may not bound beyond reach, it should be caught or "picked up" on the shortstop's bound, and then thrown to the first baseman. It is a pretty play, and often of great deal of skill. It is a pretty play, and often of great deal of skill. It is a pretty play, and often of great deal of skill.

With all signals given by the catcher to the different infielders the shortstop must be perfectly familiar. In order that he may understand his part and all work together, in a recent game against Philadelphia, on the Polo Grounds, Crane, who had never taken part in the play before, gave Fogarty the ball within reach and he hit it through the shortstop position, left unguarded by my having gone to cover second base.

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THE ROLL OF MERIT.

Names of Children Who Stand Highest in Their Classes.

This Week's Record of Primary School Pupils.

Boys and Girls Who Have Gained the Maximum Number of Marks Once More Reap the Reward of Industry—A Long List of Names of Pupils Who Have Been Punctual, Bright, Diligent and Well Behaved.

The pupils in the primary schools and departments who, during the school week just closed, have won the foremost places in their respective classes, again find their names in THE EVENING WORLD'S Roll of Merit. Their teachers, who are impartial judges of their efforts of ability, have furnished us the names from the official records.

The end of the school term approaches, and those whose merit has given them frequent mention in these columns stand in the pathway of sure promotion. It is to be hoped that they will not relax in their good efforts.

Names not reported in time for to-day's issue will be printed in the edition immediately following their receipt.

Grammar School Primary Departments.

No. 4.—Class 1—Ida Patterson, 19 Delancey st.; Bertha Peters, 185 Stanton st.; Flora Schaefer, 143 7th st.; Julia Reichman, 307 E. Houston st.; Class 2—Dora Friedman, 240 Livingston st.; Sarah Wolfman, 14 Pitt st.; Annie Levy, 88 Ridge st.; Gess Greenberger, 117 Ridge st.; Emil Stein, 84 Stanton st.; David Warman, 134 Attorney st.

No. 5.—Class 1—Francis Roselle, 6 Prince st.; Agnes Hattison, 185 Mont st.; Clara—Flora Patterson, 190 Elizabeth st.; Louis Galgano, 139 Elizabeth st.; Class 2—Tony Barotto, 53 Crosby st.; Mary Doell, 218 Mont st.

No. 6.—Class 1—John Hickey, 448 W. 16th st.; Loretta Fier, 448 W. 16th st.; Class 2—Florence Flanagan, 338 W. 18th st.; Edward O'Neil, 435 W. 10th st.; Class 3—John S. 100 W. 10th st.; Class 4—John S. 100 W. 10th st.; Class 5—John S. 100 W. 10th st.; Class 6—John S. 100 W. 10th st.

No. 7.—Class 1—Maggie McDermott, 123 Goerck st.; Eva Wolner, 309 6th st.; Class 2—Fannie Kelly, 270 6th st.; Class 3—Mary Kelly, 270 6th st.; Class 4—Mary Kelly, 270 6th st.; Class 5—Mary Kelly, 270 6th st.; Class 6—Mary Kelly, 270 6th st.

No. 8.—Class 1—Thekla Horn, 49 Livingston st.; Thelma Horn, 49 Livingston st.; Class 2—Thelma Horn, 49 Livingston st.; Class 3—Thelma Horn, 49 Livingston st.; Class 4—Thelma Horn, 49 Livingston st.; Class 5—Thelma Horn, 49 Livingston st.; Class 6—Thelma Horn, 49 Livingston st.

No. 9.—Class 1—Julia Landsman, 306 Forsyth st.; Frederick Kaupmann, 319 E. Houston st.; Class 2—Julia Landsman, 306 Forsyth st.; Class 3—Julia Landsman, 306 Forsyth st.; Class 4—Julia Landsman, 306 Forsyth st.; Class 5—Julia Landsman, 306 Forsyth st.; Class 6—Julia Landsman, 306 Forsyth st.

No. 10.—Class 1—Minnie Kapper, 302 E. 124 st.; Class 2—Robert Kapper, 302 E. 124 st.; Class 3—Robert Kapper, 302 E. 124 st.; Class 4—Robert Kapper, 302 E. 124 st.; Class 5—Robert Kapper, 302 E. 124 st.; Class 6—Robert Kapper, 302 E. 124 st.

No. 11.—Class 1—Anna P. 302 E. 124 st.; Class 2—Anna P. 302 E. 124 st.; Class 3—Anna P. 302 E. 124 st.; Class 4—Anna P. 302 E. 124 st.; Class 5—Anna P. 302 E. 124 st.; Class 6—Anna P. 302 E. 124 st.

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